

TRI-WEEKLY KENTUCKY YEOMAN.

VOL. 4.]

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY, JANUARY 2, 1855.

[NO. 128]

TRI-WEEKLY KENTUCKY YEOMAN,
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S. I. M. MAJOR, JR., & CO.,
MAIN STREET, NEAR THE MANSION HOUSE.

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Ten copies per annum, in advance, 25 00

THE WEEKLY YEOMAN is printed on a
double-medium sheet, fine paper, and with good types,
at TWO DOLLARS per year in advance.

PERFUMERY
AND
FANCY ARTICLES.
DR. MILLS

HAS just received the most elegant and
extensive assortment of Fine Perfumery and
Fancy Articles, ever brought to this city. The stock
consists of—
Hats, Bonnets, of every style; Hair Oils,
and prices; Cloth Brushes, Extracts or the Handk',
Nail Brushes, Extracts of Flavoring,
Tooth Brushes, Tinted Waters
Hab. Brushes, Fancy Soaps,
Powder Puffs, Hair Pins,
Hair Pomades, Dentrishes,
Puff Combs, Cosmetics,
Tucking Combs, Smelling Salts,
Confettions, Confectioners,
Fine Toile Combs, Collet Bottles,
Pocket Combs, Note Paper,
Side Combs, Envelopes,
Tinted Hair Combs, Sealing Wax,
Wax Matches, Amandine,
Violin and Guitar Strings, Sardines,
Tinted Paper.

The stock is large and varied, and contains articles
of every price and pattern. An article of this kind
for which he may be found "UPPER TEN," a new and
fashionable perfume that cannot fail to please.
N. B.—

V. S. WEST & CO.,
CONFECTIIONERS,
AND EXCISE IN

GROCERIES OF ALL KINDS,
FINE Teas, Spices, Nuts, English and
American Sauces and Pickles, Havana Cigars,
Foreign and American Sweetmeats, &c.,
ALSO—

Pure Old Wines, Brandies, &c., &c.,
CORNER OF SAINT CLAIR AND BROADWAY STREETS,
Frankfort, Ky.

We are now opening an entire new and complete
assortment of the new GROCERIES, and friends and
neighbors are invited to call and examine our stock
so we assure that they can get every thing from us
that they wish in our line, as we are determined to
keep as good and complete assortment as can be found
in the place. Our customers will get from us fresh and
well preserved articles, which are the following:

10 lbs Prunes N. O. Sugar;
3 lbs Crushed Sugar;
8 lbs Purified Sugar;
3 boxes Large Sugar;
10 lbs Small Sugar;
10 sacks Java Coffee;
2 sacks Laxuaya Coffee;
An assortment of fine Teas;
10 lbs Plantation Molasses;
10 lbs Sugar House Molasses;
3 lbs Mackerel;
40 boxes fine Salt;
20 boxes family Soaps;
20 boxes Candles;
10 boxes Scented Candles;
10 boxes fine chewing Tobacco;
3 gross fine cut chewing Tobacco;
2 boxes fine cut smoking Tobacco;
20 boxes Cigar Candles;
10 boxes Tallow Candles;
40,000 various brands Havana Cigars;
15,000 Hablouk's half Spanish Cigars;
15 lbs. cotton yarns, 4, 5 and 7;
10 bags Cello Wicks;
8 bags Starch;
1 bag Indigo;
1 bag Madder;
2 do. painting colors;
15 lbs. colored Nails;
Also several cases Sardines, Pickled Oysters, fresh
Oysters, fresh Lobsters, &c.,
Also, sup'd of Raisins, Shelled Almonds, Dates
Prunes, Pie Fruits of all kinds; fresh Peaches; fresh
Strawberries; preserved Pine Apples; Lemons, and as
sorted Spices.

A large lot of choice French Cordials; Brandy Peach-
es; Brandy Pears; Syrup; good Ale; Brown
Starch; &c., &c.

All of which articles we will sell at wholesale or re-
tail, on as good terms as any house in the city.

June 24 1854—Y.

V. S. WEST & CO.

T. C. CALLAGHAN,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
FAMILY GROCER,
West Side Broadway, Front of Capitol Square,
Frankfort, Ky.

MOST respectfully announces to the
citizens of Frankfort, and surrounding coun-
try, that he is now, and will arrive, a large and ex-
tended stock of family Groceries, Wines, Liquors, &c.,
&c., which he offers on as good terms as any house in
the city—consisting in part as follows.

6 lbs White Crystallized Sugar;
12 lbs Pure Cider; 12 lbs Coffee;
2 lbs Java Coffee;
5 lbs assorted crushed and powdered Sugar;

4 lbs Plantation Molasses;
5 lbs Sugar House Molasses;

Gold Syrup in half, half and 10 gallon kegs;

An assortment of fine Green and Black Teas;

4 lbs Pure Cider Vinegar;

4 lbs No. 3 Large Mackerel;

10 lbs Small Candles, 4, 5, 6;

8 boxes dinner pressed Candles;

14 boxes Rasin Soap;

20 bags Nails assorted sizes;

Also Starch, Indigo, Soda, Salarsan, Rice, Pepper,
Spices, &c., &c.

200 lbs 54 lbs

T. CALLAGHAN.

BOOTS AND SHOES.
WM. M. TODD,

HAS received a portion of his fall pur-
chases of Boots and Shoes, consisting of—
Gent's fine Calf Boots and Booties;
Gent's Glove Kid Congress Boots;
Gent's Cali Congress Boots;
Gent's Cali Oxford Tires.

Also, men's, youth's and boys' Kid and Calf Brogans,
of the very best quality, and warranted to give satisfaction.

LADIES' SHOES.

A part only of our stock of Ladies Shoes have come
to hand; but it is, we trust, every one's desire to have
them in every new style. Our stock of
MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S

Boots, Shoes, Garters, &c., &c., can please as could be de-
sired, and think we please the most fastidious. It
gives us pleasure to show our stock, and invite any
one to get good artis to give us a call.

W. M. TODD,

GROCERIES, LIQUORS and Provisions,
AT THE HOUSE RECENTLY OCCUPIED BY
BROWN & Sayers.

THE undersigned having made his
stock complete, solicits the patronage of the for-
mer patrons of the house and all other friends. He
pledges himself to try to make their interests to par-
ticular, and this stock is in part on hand.

New Orleans Sugar; powdered and loaf
Sugar; Plantation and Sugar-house Molasses; Rio
and Java Cane, Mould and Star Cane, and Oil;
Butter, Wine, Water, and Extracted Nuts; Marmalade;
10 lbs and half lbs; Rice, Flour, Starch, Table Salt;
Tubs, Buckets, Baskets, Malt Liquors, Wood Saws,
Dippers, Vinegar, Spices of every description, and other
articles too numerous to mention.

W. H. KEENE.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER

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We also have on hand all kinds of groceries, and
would be pleased to receive a portion of the public pa-
tronage.

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tronage.

W. H. KEENE.

NEW BAKERY.

HAVING connected with our Confectionery on Mar-

ket street, a Bakery, and employed a top *top* Con-

fectioner, we are now prepared to furnish all articles

in the line at the shortest notice, and to suit all

who may patronize us. We intend keeping on

hand at all times fresh breads and cakes, and every other article usually kept by Confectioners. We know the value of a good Confectioner, and the want of a good Confectioner, would furnish, to give us a call.

W. H. KEENE.

N. B.—Hot bread every morning, Comin' copy, one month



AYER'S
PILLS.

FOR ALL THE PURPOSES OF A

FAMILY PHYSIC.

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Puff Combs, Cosmetics,

Tucking Combs, Smelling Salts,

Confettions, Confectioners,

Fine Toile Combs, Collet Bottles,

Pocket Combs, Note Paper,

Side Combs, Envelopes,

Tinted Hair Combs, Sealing Wax,

Wax Matches, Amandine,

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FRANKFORT:

TUESDAY : : : : : JANUARY 2

State Democratic Convention.

We are authorized to state that the Democratic Central Committee, who have been requested to name the time and place for holding a Convention of the Democratic party of Kentucky, for the nomination of candidates for Governor and Lieut. Governor, and the transaction of other matters pertaining to politics, recommend to the party that they meet in State Convention at Frankfort, on the 15th day of March, 1855.

The Present Congress.

Since the assembling of the present Congress, public expectation has been on tiptoe in anxiety for what they would do. A majority of opposition to the administration were elected, and although they were a heterogeneous mass of issns, elected upon many different questions, it was generally believed that among them all there would be some point upon which they could rally their united forces for a demonstration against the President and his cabinet. Yet, a third of the session has passed without their doing anything except to make all sorts of speeches upon all sorts of subjects, and in all of which the administration has received a large share of abuse. It is strange that all these knights of the stump, who took their seats in Congress with the expectation that one of their speeches delivered upon its floor would utterly and forever demolish the last hope of democracy, have "spotted" until they were hoarse, and that still its great principles are as firm as they were in the days of Jefferson and Jackson.

Like him of old,

"With ten thousand men
Marched up the hill and then marched back again,"
these political warriors, with breathings of threatenings and slaughter, marched up to the scene of carnage and after firing a few blank cartridges, seem to have "vanquished the ranks" and left the enemy in clear possession of the field. It seems that *Bancombe* at home won't do for principle abroad—that the expressed opinion of one isolated congressional district, in one particular state, won't do to govern the varied interests of our wide spread country—that a know-nothing from the North can't agree in sentiment with a know-nothing from the South, and that the whole opposition to the administration is in a state of "confusion worse confounded" and can do nothing effective.

This is as we expected, and have predicted—We have known all along that the principles of the democratic party as enforced by FRANKLIN PIERCE are the ones which must be in the ascendent, and that time would vindicate them, and the American people uphold them. Our predictions have been true, and we can sit now in our sanctum in our arm-chair, and laugh at the futile efforts of those demagogues, whose loud mouthings at home proclamings our downfall.

We do not defend the present administration because as the editor of a democratic newspaper we are expected of our party to do. We profess to have noble aims to be the tool of a party in or out of power. We are free to think, act and write for ourselves; and we have given our support to the present administration because we think it has realized our notions of the manner in which a democratic government should be conducted. There is not one act of President Pierce's that we would have abrogated, from the removal of Bronson to the bombardment of Greystown—from the time he took his seat as supreme ruler of these United States, flushed with honor and power, until the present day, when his enemies in Congress are in the ascendent and are powerless to do ought against him. Yet we do not feel like exulting over their weakness. We have rather a feeling of pity for their abortive attempt at stabbing in the dark, and that they have been misled, and, in the process of time will come back to the fold from whence they have strayed, and be among the ablest to defend the eternal principles upon which a genuine republican government is founded.

DEATH OF EX-GOV. MOREHEAD.—It is with regret that we chronicle the demise of this one of Kentucky's brightest ornaments. Although opposed to us in politics we have always admired and respected him. We believed him to be sincere as a politician, and knew him true as a friend. We would write an eulogium upon his character but our neighbor of the Commonwealth has anticipated us and said of him what we would have said. We therefore give his article entire.

HON. JAMES T. MOREHEAD expired at his residence in Covington, on Friday morning, December 29, 1854, in the 58th year of his age. By his death Kentucky loses one of her ablest and noblest public men. No pure patriot ever served his country; no kinder noble heart ever beat in human bosom. He was a man of genious, of industry, and of knowledge; an eloquent orator, a profound lawyer, a wise and safe statesman; a man kind and generous almost to excess; an amiable, upright, polished gentleman, whose bland and cordial manners were fit exponent of the best feelings of our common nature.

A rapid sketch of the chief points in his career will we can give to-day, but hope hereafter to have some materials which will enable us to prepare a worthy tribute to his memory.

Mr. Morehead was born in Bullitt county, Kentucky, near Shepherdsville, May 24th, 1797. His boyhood was chiefly spent at Russellville, whither his father removed when he was four years old. He was educated at Transylvania University, studied law first with Judge Brodnax, then with Ex-Governor Crittenden; commenced the practice of his profession at Bowling Green in 1818; represented Warren county in the Legislature from 1828 to 1831; was elected Lieut. Governor in 1832, when the candidate on the same ticket for the first office was defeated upon the death of Gov. Breathitt, in February, 1834, he succeeded to the Executive office, and administered the Government with eminent success for the remainder of the term; was elected to the Legislature from Frankfort in 1837; appointed President of the Board of Internal Improvement in 1838; the next year appointed by the Legislature, with the late Col. J. Speed Smith, Commissioner to Ohio; in 1841 elected to the United States Senate for six years, and at the close of his term resumed the practice of the law in Covington, in which he continued laboriously and successfully engaged until his death.

In the South Carolina Legislature the bill providing for a modification of the laws in relation to the introduction of free negroes into the State, after passing three readings in the Senate and two in the House, was laid on the table.

ADVANTAGES OF THE INDEPENDENT TREASURY SYSTEM.—Accompanying the report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the finances is a report by Mr. GOUGE, who was directed to investigate and make report of various points connected with the safe-keeping and disbursement of the public money. Mr. GOUGE's report is one of the most interesting and valuable documents transmitted to Congress. His remarks upon the operations and advantages of the independent treasury law are particularly interesting at the present time, when facts are being developed which show the wisdom of the treasury policy adopted by the present administration!

After making some suggestion as to the best means of facilitating the transfer of the public funds, and the lessening the expenses of safe-keeping and removing the same, Mr. Gouge concludes his report with the following summing up of the effects of the constitutional treasury system if faithfully carried out, viz:

1. It will increase the amount of gold and silver in the vaults of the banks and the pockets of the people.

2. Though it cannot control the banks, it will, to a certain extent, check them in their expansions, and thus weaken the force of their subsequent contractions.

3. It will prevent those losses which were so frequent in former years, and which are the necessary consequences of suffering public officers intrusted with the public funds to apply them to their private uses.

4. It will give the government, at all times, the control of its own funds, so that it can apply them to the public service just when and where it chooses; a control it could not have if it could deposit the public money in the banks, and the banks could lend it to their customers.

5. It will prevent those damages of banks, and conduct on wrong principles, it will, it is believed, unless under very extraordinary circumstances, prevent a general suspension of specie payments.

6. Though it cannot prevent frequent explosions of banks resting on insufficient capital, and conducted on wrong principles, it will, it is believed, unless under very extraordinary circumstances, prevent a general suspension of specie payments.

7. If a general suspension should unfortunately occur, it will afford a standard by which the deprecations of the currency can be exactly ascertained, and greatly facilitate a return to a better state of things.

The less government has to do with banks, and the less banks have to do with government, the better for both; if it be not an adage, ought to be one. "Every inquiry I have made," said Mr. William Jones, the first president of the United States Bank, "has entirely convinced me that every formidable difficulty with which the bank (that is, the United States Bank) has had to contend has been produced by its agency for the government, and particularly the too rapid reduction of more than eighteen millions of the public debt between the months of June, 1817, and November, 1810." It was the connexion of bank and payments in 1797, and to continue in a state of suspension for more than twenty years. It was the connection of bank and State that caused our own banks to suspend specie payments in 1814, and again in 1837, both which suspensions were followed by many years of commercial affliction and pecuniary embarrassment. In no country has a general suspension of specie payments occurred, except such as has been caused by the connexion of bank and State.

The constitutional treasury system has now been in operation for nearly nine years, under circumstances of peace of war, and payment of specie by the banks and of non-payment, of deficient revenue and of surplus revenue, of negotiation of loans and of paying off of loans. No evil that has befallen the banking, the commercial, the manufacturing, the agricultural, or the other interests of the country, can fail to be attributed to its operation. Each successful year has afforded additional evidence, not only of its feasibility, but of its being the system that is best adapted to the wants of the government and of the people. We cannot depart from it without departing from the principles of the constitution. Every proper means ought, therefore, to be taken to make it as near to perfection as possible, and to make it the permanent system of the nation.

ECUADOR.—ANNEXATION.—The Panama Herald of the 9th had it from good authority that a treaty has been made between the United States and Ecuador, by which the latter cedes her sovereignty over the Galapagos group to the United States for the sum of three million dollars. Ecuador is bankrupt and wants money to pay her debts, and three millions of dollars would be of more use to her than the islands in question, which are now only used as a place of banishment for a few convicts.

GEN. VILAMO, the Ecuadorian Minister at Washington, is the proprietor of one of the largest islands, and has for some time past been anxious to sell.

The group, as is generally known, are situated about five or six hundred miles from the coast of America, and lie immediately under the equator. The archipelago consists of ten principal islands, of which five exceed the others in size— all volcanic, and Darwini, whom we quote, says there cannot be less than two thousand craters throughout the group. There are good harbors, and the neighboring seas abound with whales, which causes it to be frequented by whalers. Excellent fish are caught close to the shore, and there is a fishing establishment of about thirty men on the islands, who dry the fish and find a ready market for them in Peru. Nitre is said to exist, and lately we have heard of large deposits of guano, extending thirty miles in length by two in breadth, and over 110 feet in depth.

RUSSIA UNCONQUERABLE.—An intelligent American gentleman residing in Paris writes as follows to the National Intelligencer. It is obvious the allies have plunged into a war, the consequences of which, to themselves, they have not very correctly estimated:

"Russia virtually is inaccessible. No power can enter and remain on her ice-bound and snow-covered territory. She says to the world, 'Come with a small force, and I will overwhelm you; come with a large one, and you will overwhelm yourselves.' Suppose Cronstadt and Sevastopol both were to fall, of what consequence would it be to Russia? Not so soon, a loss as the bombardment of New York, in case of a war with England or France. The above two fortresses could soon be rebuilt. There is no wealth in either, as in New York. True, the capture of those two places would destroy the Russian fleet, which England, greatly desires, for fear at a future day it might join France against her. This, in reality, would be a loss to France. Russia, however, has all the resources and means to rebuild her fleet in a very few years, even if it were destroyed. The fleet, however, will not be destroyed; and if England calculates on the capture next spring, it will result pretty much as it did with 'Sir Charley' when he said that in fifteen days he would be in Cronstadt or Heaven. His chance, at any rate, for the former was and is very remote. I venture no opinion as to the latter."

WANTS A HUSBAND.—A young widow with \$80,000, in New York, advertises for a husband not over five feet ten inches in height. Nothing is said about breadth.

From the Washington Union.
Abolitionism and Know-Nothingism
in Massachusetts.

Mr. Enson, I beg leave to say a few words upon the politics of Massachusetts in 1854, as illustrated in the recent elections in that once prominent and proud old Commonwealth. While I speak of her, no word of ours shall reflect on ought that has made her great in history, and her fame immortal. We shall speak only of what has temporarily sullied her name and reproached her reputation!

Massachusetts, glorious in her revolutionary history, glorious while the name of Webster shall live—who was an honor to any country and an ornament to the human race—is fallen full low from her once proud elevation! She has forgotten the memories of the mighty past, and closed her ears and hardened her heart to the teachings of him who, while living, gave her an honorable direction! A period of eighty years has obscured the glories of Concord, of Lexington, and Bunker Hill! The voices of all the Adamses, of Quincy, of Hancock, and Webster, are hushed forever, and in their stead may now be heard the hoarse voice of treason! Theodore Parker, Fred. Douglass, Foster, Garrison, and Stone and kindred spirits, direct the public mind; and the great men that still survive, and represent an illustrious ancestry, are overwhelmed by the irresistible avalanche of fanaticism. Massachusetts has become abolitionized and thoroughly know-nothing; her recent election attests the fact; and we may well say, "How has the mighty fallen!" Nor need we be surprised when leaders, even in Boston, the ancient 'cradle of liberty,' but now the haunt of bigots, inflame the public mind with sentiments like the following. Hear Garrison on the 4th of July, 1854. He said: "The forms of the republic were left to us, but usurpation was submitted to; the revenues of free government turned to the ends of slavery and oppression." Mr. Richard White, of No. 8, Albion-square, Manchester road, Bradford, was still for several months with bodily weakness, loss of appetite, and lowness of spirits, he was for a long time a patient at the dispensary, but derived no benefit whatever; the medical attendant stated that he was in a deep decline, and that medicine was of no use to him. About this time he was recommended to try Holloway's Pill, and this invaluable medicine speedily effected a perfect cure, and he has ever since enjoyed the best of health.

Holloway's Pill, a Cervical Remedy for Debilitated Constitutions, Loss of Appetite, and Lowness of Spirits.—Mr. Richard White, of No. 8, Albion-square, Manchester road, Bradford, was still for several months with bodily weakness, loss of appetite, and lowness of spirits, he was for a long time a patient at the dispensary, but derived no benefit whatever; the medical attendant stated that he was in a deep decline, and that medicine was of no use to him. About this time he was recommended to try Holloway's Pill, and this invaluable medicine speedily effected a perfect cure, and he has ever since enjoyed the best of health.

See the certificates of hundred persons around Richmond, Va., can testify to its good effects.

* * * See advertisement.

TRY Machaon, the Greek Physician was slain.

Homer said of him, "a good Physician is worth as much as a whole army." Then a good medicine like *Ayer's Coughing Pills*, is worth a great deal more, because it acts well, works wider, and lasts longer. The circle of the best Physician's labor must be narrow, while such a remedy is available to all—can be had by every body, and is worth having.

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